



John Carter Brown.



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S. C. & S. C. & S. C.
H. C. & S. C. NEW-ENGLAND

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
New - England,
With Respect to the
INDIAN WAR.

Wherein is an Account of the true Reason thereof,
(as far as can be Judged by Men.)

Together with most of the Remarkable Passages that have hap-
pened from the 20th of *June*, till the 10th of *November*, 1675.

Faithfully Composed by a Merchant of *Boston*, and Communicated
to his Friend in *LONDON*.

Licensed *Decemb. 13. 1675. Roger L'Estrange.*



LONDON.

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Ship and Anchor at the *Bridg-foot* on *Southwark* side. 1675.

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
New-England,
AND
INDIAN WAR.

Which is an Account of the late Indian War of
(Continued from the last page)

For the first time in the History of this Country, that have sup-
posed the Indians to have been the aggressors, in the year 1757.

By John A. Knapp, a Member of the House of Representatives,
in the year 1757.

Printed by J. Knapp, at the Sign of the Ship, in the City of New-
York.

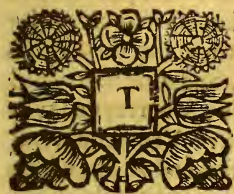
PRICE



Printed by J. Knapp, at the Sign of the Ship, in the City of New-
York.



The Present State of New-England, with respect to the Indian War.



Here being many and various Reports concerning the Causes of the present War amongst us, it may not be amiss in the First place, to give you a true Account of the Reasons thereof, which probably may add something to the Satisfaction of our Christian Friends in *old England*, which is thus:

About five or six Years since, there was brought up (amongst others) an *Indian* in the Colledge at *Cambridg*,

named *Sosoman*, who after some time he had spent in Preaching the Gospel to *Unkus*, a Sagamore Christian in his Territories, was by the Authority of *New-Plimouth*, sent to Preach in like manner to King *Philip*, and his *Indians*: But King *Philip* (Heathen-like) instead of receiving the Gospel, would immediately have killed this *Sosoman*, but by the perswasion of some about him, did not do it, but sent him by the hands of three of his Men to Prison; who as he was going to Prison, Exhorted and Taught them in the Christian Religion; they not liking his Discourse, immediately Murthered him after a most Barbarous manner: They returning to King *Philip*, acquainted him what they had done. About two or three Months after, this Murther being Discovered to the Authority of *New-Plimouth*, *Josiah Winslow* being then Governour of that Colony, care was taken to find out the Murtherers; who upon search were found and apprehended, and after a fair Trial were all Hanged.

This so Exasperated King *Philip*, that from that day after, he studied to be Revenged on the *English*, judging that the *English* Authority have nothing to do to Hang any of his *Indians* for killing another.

In order thereunto, his first Errand is to a *Squaw Sachem* (i. e. a Woman Prince, or Queen) who is the Widow of a Brother to King *Philip*, deceased, he promising her great rewards if she would joyn with him in this Conspiracy, (for she is as Potent a Prince as any round about her, and hath as much Corn, Land, and Men, at her Command) she willingly consented, and was much more forward in the Design, and had greater Success than King *Philip* himself.

The place where this King *Philip* doth dwell, is on a parcel of Land, called in *English*, *Mount-Hope*, about twelve Miles long, and judged to be the best Land in *New England*: And it was about thirty five Miles off of this Place to the Northward, that the first *English* that ever came there, Landed; and by degrees built Houses, and called the name of the place *New-Plimouth*, (because *Plimouth* in *old England* was the last place they were at there). The *English* took not a Foot of Land from the *Indians*, but Bought all, and although they bought for an inconsiderable Value, yet they did Buy it. And it may be judged that now King *Philip* repents himself, seeing what Product the *English* have

have made of a Wilderness, through their Labour and the Blessing of God thereon: All the Land of the Colony of *New-Plimouth*, was at first Bought of this King *Philip's* Grand father, *Massasoit* by Name, except some few parcels he hath Sold to some of the Inhabitants of *Swanzey*, not far from *Mount-Hope*. Thereupon about five Years since, took an occasion to Quarrel with the Town, partly because he was vexed he had Sold his Land, and partly because his Brother died five or six Years before, and he thought the *English* had Poysoned him, and thereupon he troubled them, but killed none; but the Governour by timely preparation hindred them of doing any hurt.

Thus after King *Philip* had secured his Interest in *Squaw Sachem*, (whom he perswaded that the *English* had Poysoned her Husband, and thereupon she was the more willing to joyn with him) he privately sent Messengers to most of the *Indian Sagamores* and *Sachems* round about him, telling them that the *English* had a Design to cut off all the *Indians* round about them, and that if they did not Joyn together, they should lose their Lives and Lands; whereupon several *Sachems* became his Confederates. And having now five Years time, had opportunity enough to furnish themselves with Ammunition and Arms, which they did plentifully at *Canada*, amongst the *French*; and it is judged that some *English* have also Sold them some Arms through Ignorance of their Design. In the mean time King *Philip* Mustered up about Five Hundred of his Men, and Arms them compleat; and had gotten about Eight or Nine Hundred of his Neighbouring *Indians*, and likewise Arms them compleat; (i. e. Guns, Powder, and Bullets,) but how many he hath engaged to be of his Party, is unknown to any among us. The last Spring several *Indians* were seen in small Parties, about *Rehoboth* and *Swansey*, which not a little affrighted the Inhabitants. Who demanding the Reason of them, wherefore it was so? Answer was made, That they were only on their own Defence, for they understood that the *English* intended to Cut them off. About the 20th of June last, Seven or Eight of King *Philip's* Men came to *Swansey* on the Lords Day, and would Grind a Hatchet at an Inhabitants House there; the Master told them, it was the Sabbath Day, and their God would be very angry if he should let them do it. They returned this answer, They knew not who his God was, and that they would do it for all him, or his God either: From thence they went to another House and took away some Victuals, but hurt no Man. Immediately they met a Man travelling on the Road, kept him in Custody a short time, then dismissed him quietly; giving him this Caution, that he should not Work on his God's Day, and that he should tell no Lies.

These things happening, with many others of the like Nature, gave the *Rehoboth* and *Swansey* Men great cause of Jealousies; which occasioned them to send to *Plimouth*, and to the Bay (i. e. *Boston*) for some Assistance, in case they should need it. But before any came to them, they of both Towns were gathered together into three Houses, Men, Women, and Children, and there had all Provisions in common, so that they who had nothing wanted not.

Immediately after, notice came hereof to the Governour of the *Massachusetts* Colony (*Boston* being Metropolis, and the Honourable *John Leveret* Governour thereof) Drums beat up for Volunteers, and in three Hours time were Mustered up about an Hundred and ten men, Captain *Samuel Mosely* being then Commander. This Captain *Mosely* hath been an old Privateer at *Jamaica*, an excellent Souldier, and of an undaunted Spirit, one whose Memory will be Honourable

nable in *New-England*, for his many eminent Services he hath done the Publick. There were also among these men about Ten or Twelve Privateers, that had been there sometime before: they carried with them several dogs, that proved serviceable to them, in finding out the Enemy in their *Swamps*; one whereof, would for several days together, go out and bring to them six, eight, or ten young Pigs of King *Philips* Herds. There went out also amongst these Men, one *Cornellis* a *Dutchman*, who had lately been Condemned to die for Piracy, but afterwards received a Pardon, he willing to shew his Gratitude therefore, went out and did several good Services abroad against the Enemy.

Plimouth also sent out several Men at the same time, both Horse and Foot: Also most Towns in all the United Colonies thereabout sent out some more, some less, as they were in Number. By this time the *Indians* have killed several of our Men, but the first that was killed was *June 23*, a Man at *Swansey*: that adventuring with his Wife and Son (about twenty Years old) to go to his House to fetch them corn, and such like things: He having just before sent his Wife and Son away, as he was going out of the House, was set on and shot by *Indians*; his Wife being not far off, heard the Guns go off, went back: They took her, first defiled her, then skinned her Head, as also the Son, and dismiss them both, who immediately died. They also the next day killed six or seven Men at *Swansey*, and two more at one of the *Garrisons*; and as two Men that went out of one of the *Garrisons* to draw a Bucket of Water, were shot and carried away, and afterwards found with their Fingers and Feet cut off, and the skin of their Heads flayed off.

About fourteen days after that, they sent for more help; whereupon the Authority of *Boston*, made Captain *Thomas Savage* the Major General in that Expedition, who with sixty Horse, and as many Foot, went out of *Boston*, having prest Horses for the Footmen, and six Carts to carry Provisions with them: Whereof Mr. *John Morse* was Commissary General abroad, and Mr. *Nathaniel Williams* Commissary at home. They Travelled day and night till they came to their *Garrisons*, and within three days after, marched Horse and Foot (leaving Guards in the *Garrisons*) towards *Mount Hope*, where King *Philip* and his Wife was; they came on him at unawares, so that *Philip* was forced to rise from Dinner, and he and all with him fled out of that Land, called *Mount Hope*, up further into the Countrey; they pursued them as far as they could go for *Swamps*, and killed fifteen or sixteen in that Expedition, and returned, and took what he had that was worth taking, and spoiled the rest, taking all his Cattel and Hogs they could find, and also took Possession of *Mount Hope*, which had then a thousand Acres under Corn, which is since cut down by the *English*, and disposed of according to their Discretion.

Cornellis was in this Exploit, and pursued *Philip* so hard, that he got his Cap off his Head, and now weareth it.

About three days after, the general (finding *Cornellis* to be a Stout Man, and willing to venture his Life in the Cause of the *English*) sent him with twelve Men under his Command to Scout about, with Orders to return in three Hours on pain of Death; in his way he met sixty *Indians* that were halling their *Cannoes* a-shore, he set on them, killing thirteen, and took eight alive, pursues the rest as far as he could go for the *Swamps*; then he returned and Burnt all those *Cannoes*, about forty in number: By this time *Cornellis* and his twelve

Men (all being preserved) returned to the Camp, but they were eight Hours absent: Whereupon a Council of War was called, who past the Sentence of Death on him, for exceeding the Order given him. Immediately was also Pardoned, and received thanks for his good Service done in that Expedition; and was in a short time sent out on the like Design, and brought Home with him twelve *Indians* alive, and two *Indians* Heads (*i.e.* the Skin with the Hair on it.)

About the 25th of *July*, the General returned with twelve Men to guard his Person,

Captain *Mosely* being there, and plying about, found Eighty *Indians* who surrendred themselves, and were secured in a House, provided for them near *Plimouth*: Thereupon came to *Boston*, to know the pleasure of the Authority about them, and in a days time returned with this Order; he should kill none that he took alive, but secure them in order to a Transportation: Wherefore afterwards there were Shipt on board Captain *Sprague* an Hundred seventy eight *Indians*, on the 28th of *September*, bound for *Cales*.

In this time, the *Indians* continued daily to commit many Acts of Hostility on the *English*; they Burnt Twenty three Houses at *Swansey*, and killed many People there, and took much Cattle, as also Burnt the Hay and Corn in great quantities. They Burnt near thirty Houses in *Dartmouth*, (a place in *New-Plimouth* Colony) killing many People after a most Barbarous manner; as skinning them all over alive, some only their Heads, cutting off their Hands and Feet; but any Woman they take alive, they Defile, afterwards put her to Death by some of those or the like ways. They have Burnt most of the Houses in *Rehoboth*, *Taunton*, and *Swansey*; a Party of *Indians* came to *Mendham*, which is Thirty two Miles from *Boston*, and there killed five or six Persons, who being pursued, two were killed, the rest fled.

Some part of our Forces afterwards set on about Five hundred *Indians*, not far from *Pocassit*, pursuing them into a large *Swamp*, not far from thence; how many they killed is not known, in regard the *Indians* adventured back and took their dead Men away with them: (as they commonly do if they can possibly) But in this Fight were killed King *Philips* Brother, his Privy Councillor, (being one formerly Educated at *Cambridg*) and one of his chief Captains; the Heads of which three were afterwards brought to *Boston*. There were killed in this pursuit six *Englishmen*, and nine or ten wounded.

This *Pocassit Swamp*, is judged about seven or eight Miles long, and so full of Bushes and Trees, that a parcel of *Indians* may be within the length of a Pike of a Man, and he cannot discover them; and besides, this as well as all other *Swamps*, is so soft Ground, that an *Englishman* can neither go nor stand thereon; and yet these bloody Savages will run a long over it, holding their Guns cross their arms (and if occasion be) discharge in that posture.

On the Lords Day, the of *July*, an *Indian* came to *Dorchester*, (within half a Mile of Mother *Georges* House) to the House of Mr. *Minor*, in Sermon-time, and there were then at Home the Maid servant and two young Children, she keeping the Door shut for safety; the *Indian* when he saw he could not come in at the Door, went about to come in at the Window, she perceiving his resolution, took two brass kettles, under which she put the two children, she ran up Stairs and charged a Musket and fired at the *Indian*, (he having fired at her

her once or twice and mist her, but struck the top of one Kettle, under which a Child was) and shot him into his shoulder; then he let his Gun fall, and was just coming in at the Window, she made haste and got a Fire-shovel full of live Coles and applied them to his Face, which forced him to flee and escaped: But one was found dead within five Miles of that place afterwards, and was judged to be this by his scalded Face.

These Transactions may be computed to end with *July*. Before any further progress be made in this Relation, it may not be amiss to give you some Account of what concerns our Neighbour *Indians* at Peace with us.

There are two Potent *Sagamores*, that are in Amity with us: The one is *Ninnicroft*, his Territories border on *Connecticut* Colony; the other is *Unkus*, the only Christian *Sagamore* among them.

This *Unkus*, and all his Subjects professing Christianity, are called *Praying Indians*. In the first week in *August*, the Authority of *Boston* sent an Express to him, to require him to come in and Surrender himself, man, and Armes, to the *English*: whereupon, he sent along with the Messenger his three Sons, and about Sixty of his Men, with his Arms, to be thus disposed of, *viz.* His two youngest Sons, (about thirty Years old) to remain as Hostages (as now they do at *Cambridg*) and his Eldest Son to go Captain of the Men as Assistants to the *English* against the Heathens, which accordingly they did. And the *English* not thinking themselves yet secure enough, because they cannot know a Heathen from a Christian by his Visage, nor Apparel: The Authority of *Boston*, at a Council held there the 30th of *August*, Published this following Order.

AT A

C O U N C I L

Held in BOSTON, *August* 30. 1675.

The Council judging it of absolute necessity for the Security of the *English*, and the *Indians* that are in Amity With us, that they be Restrained their usual Commerce with the *English*, and Hunting in the woods, during the time of hostility with those that are our Enemies.

Do Order, that all those *Indians* that are desirous to Approve themselves faithful to the *English*, be Confined to their severall Plantations under-written, until the Council shall take further order; and that they so order the setting of their wigwams, that they may stand

part in some one part of their Plantations respectively, where it may be best for their own Provision & Defence. And that none of them do presume to Travel above one Mile from the Center of such their Dwelling, unless in company with some English, or in their Service near their Dwellings; and excepting for gathering & fetching in their Corn with one Englishman, on peril of being taken as our Enemies, or their Abettors: And in case that any of them shall be taken without the Limits above said, except as above said, and do lose their Lives, or be otherwise dammified, by English or Indians; The Council do hereby Declare, that they shall account themselves wholly Innocent, and their Blood or other Damage (by them sustained) will be upon their own Heads.

Also, it shall not be lawful for any Indians that are in Amity with us, to entertain any strange Indians, or receive any of our Enemies Plunder, but shall from time to time make discovery thereof to some English, that shall be Appointed for that end to sojourn among them, on penalty of being reputed our Enemies, and of being liable to be proceeded against as such.

Also, whereas it is the manner of the Heathen that are now in Hostility with us, contrary to the Practice of all Civil Nations, to execute their bloody Insolencies by Stealth, and Sculking in small Parties, declining all open decision of their Controversie, either by Treaty or by the Sword.

The Council do therefore Order that after the Publication of the Provision aforesaid, It shall be lawful for any Person whether English or Indian, that shall find any Indians Travelling or Sculking in any of our Towns or Woods, contrary to the Limits above named, to command them under their Guard, and Examination, or to Kill and destroy them as they best may or can. The Council hereby declaring, That it will be most acceptable to them that none be Killed or Wounded, that are willing to surrender themselves into Custody.

The Places of the Indians Residencies are, *Natick, Punguapaog, Nashoba, Wamesit, and Hassanamesit*: And if there be any that belong to any other Plantations, they are to Repair to some one of these.

By the Council. *Edward Rawson, Sec*

Which company of Praying *Indians* marched out of Town (having Saluted the Governour with three Volleys) and were appointed to march in the Front, which they did, and met with several Skirmishes, in which they Killed some, and about forty-five more Surrendred themselves; which were shipt off amongst those Captain *Sprague* carried away.

Concerning the *Narragansets*, *Ninnicroft* is their *Sagamore*; his Grand-Father, and Father, always kept Truce with the *English*, but he now gives sufficient cause to think otherwise of him.

The *Squam Sachem*, having ran very far in her Engagements with King *Philip*, and fearing lest she should be taken, she committed her Person to the possession of this *Ninnicroft*, judging her self safe by virtue of his Protection; where she hath continued ever since *July* last. Whereupon a certain number of Men were sent by the Authority of *Connecticut* Colony (*John Wentthrop* Governour) to the *Narragansets*, to require them to deliver the Queen, and withal to Ratifie that long Peace they had maintained with the *English*: Whereupon the *Narragansets* concluded a Peace with them, and sent a Hundred Men to *Connecticut*, for the assistance of the *English*. The *English* made this Agreement with them, That for every *Indians* Head-skin they brought, they should have a Coat, (*i. e.* two Yards of Trucking Cloth, worth five Shillings per Yard here) and for every one they bring alive, two Coats; for King *Philip*'s Head, Twenty Coats; and if taken alive, Forty Coats: These went out, and returned in fourteen days time, bringing with them about Eighteen Heads in all.

Several other *Sachems* of the Countries, called in *Indian*, *Nipmog*, came to an *English* Town called *Brookfield*, (but in *Indian*, *Quawbawg*, during the time our *Garrison* was there) and told them they were Praying *Indians*, (*i. e.* Christians) and that they would be quiet, and do no harm to the *English*; but withal, told them, that for their own safety they could not deliver up their Arms: But the Inhabitants of *Brookfield* thought they would be Faithful, in regard they were Praying *Indians*, took their words and dismissed them.

The Authority of *Boston*, with the Advice of the Governour of *Connecticut*, as also of *Plimouth* Colonies, then sitting in Council for several days together at *Boston*, For their better satisfaction, sent a Party of thirty Horse under the Command of Captain *Hutchinson*, and Captain *Wheeler*; when they were come to *Quawbawg*, they sent a Party of Horse to the *Nipmoog Sachems* to Treat with them. (For you must understand that Captain *Hutchinson* had a very considerable Farm thereabouts, and had occasion to imploy several of those *Sachems* Men, in Tilling and Plowing his Ground, and thereby he was known by Face to many of them.) The *Sachems* sent this word, they would speak with none but Captain *Hutchinson* himself; whereupon Capt. *Hutchinson* and Capt. *Wheeler*, sent them word they would come to them themselves: Accordingly the *Indians* appointed the meeting at such a Tree, and at such a time. The time being come, Captain *Hutchinson*, Captain *Wheeler*, and his Company, (with some of the Inhabitants of *Brookfield*, who thought them to be very Honest, therefore took no Arms with them) went to the place, but the *Nipmoog Indians* were not there. Whereupon the Guide that conducted them through the Woods, brought them to a *swamp*, not far off the appointed place; out of which
C these

these *Indians* ran all at once and Killed sixteen Men, and Wounded several others, of which Wounds three Weeks after, Captain *Hutchison* died, when his Wife and Son were within twelve Miles of him in their Journey to see him; whose Death is the more lamented, in that his Mother, and several others of his Relations, died by the hands of the *Indians*, now near forty Years since.

The rest that escaped, made what haste they could to the Town of *Brookfield*, they made choice of the strongest House there, resolved to make a Garrison of it; in order thereunto, as soon as they could, got all the People (about Eighty in number) into this House. The *Indians* pursued them close, and in four Hours time had Burnt twenty and odd Houses in *Brookfield*, and abode thereabout three or four days, shooting day and night, with most dreadful Screechings and Yellings, which signified their Triumph. They in this time endeavoured to set the Garrison on fire divers times, but by the Providence of God were prevented; once by a shewre of Rain, another time by their Diligence within. One from within stept out to drink some Water and was killed, and one more killed within. The Bruits had contrived an Engin with many Wheels, to fire the Garrison ten or twelve Rod off, and had loaded it with combustibles therefore, (and news was brought to *Boston* that they were all Burnt, but it was not so) and had assuredly done it, had not Major *Willard* come to their Relief with a flying Army of sixty Horse, at nine or ten a Clock at Night: They forced their way through the Body of the *Indians*, and Fired a pace on them, and in two Hours time wholly Routed the *Indians* thence, killing several. Thus deliverance was wrought by a mighty Hand for them, when they had no outward reason to expect any.

During the time these People kept themselves in that House, two Women were safely delivered of two Sons apiece, who in a Months time brought them all themselves on foot to *Boston*, where they were plentifully relieved out of the Church-Stock there.

There are also another sort of *Indians*, (best know to the Commonalty of *Boston*) by the name of Mr. *Elliot's Indians*, or Captain *Guggins Indians*.

This Mr. *Elliot*, you must understand, is the Man that hath by his own great Labour and Study, invented the way of Printing the *Indian* Language, and hath also perfectly Translated the whole Bible, with the Singing Psalms in Meeter; the Assemblies Catechism; the Praeface of Piety, into the *Indian* Language; as also Written several Books, very profitable for understanding the Grounds of Christian Religion: For which Pains and Labour, he deserves Honour from all such who are Well-wishers to things of the like Nature, whose Name will never Die in *New-England*.

A Specimen of his Translation of the Bible into the *Indian* Language is as followeth.

Isaiah,

Isaiah, Chap. 23. Ver. 1, 2, 3.

OO Weanun Tyre. OOnook
kenaaun Tarshishe kuhtoo-
nogquog, newutche mahchimoo, newaj
matta wetuwoniuneog, wanne petut-
teaun: wutch Chittimme ohkert nag
wehreauwahuoneau.

2. Chequnappek wadohkeogish mu-
nohhanehtu, ken, Zidone anaqishae-
nuog neg quoshkodteacheg keitoh, ke-
numwamechumuhkonukquog.

3. Kah nashpe mishe nippeash, wuf-
kanuem Sihor, sepue kepenumoonk ne
wutte shegenoom, kah noh wutohtimo-
inne ahbut kodtauwompatimuk.

THe burden of Tyre. Howl ye ships
of Tarshish, for it is laid waste,
so that there is no house, no entering
in: From the land of Chittim it is
revealed to them.

2. Be still ye Inhabitants of the
Isle, thou whom the Merchants of
Zidon that pass over the Sea, have
replenished.

3. And by great waters the seed of
Sihor, the harvest of the River is her
revenue, and she is a Mart of Na-
tions.

This Captain *Guggins*, is a Captain and Justice of Peace at *Cambridge*.
He receives *Thirty Pound per annum* from the *English*, to sit as Judge among
the *Indians*, to Judge any difference (not Capital) among themselves, or
between them and the *English*.

Of these *Indians* thus distinguished, it may not be amiss to give a brief
Account, in its proper place.

Now it falls in Course, to think on what is done in the Field on both
Sides.

On *Thursday* the 5th of *August*, being Lecture-day at *Boston*, was ordered by
the Old Church (of which the Governour is a Member) to be observed as a
Fast by that Church, which accordingly was done: And at the Contribution
was then Collected Sixty Nine Pound, which was for the distressed Fam-
ilies Relief. And on that very day was Captain *Hutchisons* Company so de-
feated: Which thing was taken especial Notice of, by all those who desire
to see the Hand of God in such sad Providences, which did occasion ano-
ther Fast to be kept, by Mr. *Mathers* Church, at the North Meeting-house
the *Wednesday* following.

On *Wednesday*, the 12th of *August*, was appointed a Fast for Mr. *Ma-
ther's* Church, which was duly observed; that day being a Court day for
the Council, no Magistrate was there, yet notwithstanding there was ga-
thered at the Contribution sixty eight Pound.

Mr. *Mather* in his Sermon, took occasion too in speaking of the Benefit
of Communion with God, to tell us that there are in this Colony seventy
nine gathered Churches, and that to this day the *Indians* had not done any
Dammage to any thing that belonged to any of the Places where these
Churches were.

August coming on, we have now from all Parts raised more Men, so that
there are now in the Field in several places, six hundred Horse and Foot:
Most of the Army were not far from the *Swamp* wherein King *Philip* with
all his People were; they resolved to compass it, which they did once: And
in their second Encounter, forced King *Philip* with all his Retinue out of

the *samp*, and pursued them; in their pursuit they killed his Lievetenant-General, with about twenty (that they saw of his Men, and the *English* had not the loss of one Man, but two wounded. We having all this while a Party of *Unkus's Indians* in the Field on our side.

About the 15th of *August*, Captain *Moseley* with sixty Men, Met with a company, judged about three hundred *Indians*, in a plain place where few Trees were, and on both sides preparations were making for a Battle; all being ready on both sides to fight, Captain *Moseley* plucked off his Periwig, and put it into his Breeches, because it should not hinder him in fighting. As soon as the *Indians* saw that, they fell a Howling and Yelling most hideously, and said, *Umb, umh me no stawmerre fight Engis mon, Engis mon get two hed, Engis mon got two hed, if me cut off an hed, he got noder, a put on beder as dis*; with such like words in broken *English*, and away they all fled and could not be overtaken, nor seen any more afterwards. About a Week after this, Capt. *Moseley* took two *Indians*, the Father and his Son, and willing to Examine them both apart, proceeded thus: Took the old Man and bound him to a Tree, after he was so bound, he sent away the Son by a File of Men out of fight; the old Man there confest he was a *Praying Indian*, and that he was only hunting for Deer thereabouts; but said, that his Son was one of those Men that wounded Captain *Hutchison*: So then, after they had pumped him as much as they could, they fired a Gun with no Bullet in it over his Head, untied him, and sent him another way with a File out of fight; then brought they his Son, bound him in like manner, they telling him that they had shot his Father, and would shoot him also, if he would not confess what he was, and what he knew: He fairly told them, that he was a *Praying Indian*, but his Father made him go with him to the *Nipmoog Indians*, and that there they shot three or four times apiece; whereupon they then brought the old Man and tyed him to his Son, and Examined them together; at length they confest they were both among the *Nipmoogs*, and that the Son did wound Captain *Hutchison*; after their Examination, they were both shot to Death.

In this same Week, King *Philips* Men had taken a young Lad alive about fourteen Years old, and bound him to a Tree two nights and two days, intending to be Merry with him the Next day, and that they would Roast him alive to make sport with him; but God over-night, touched the heart of one *Indian*, so that he came and loosed him, and bid him *run Grande* (i. e. run-Apace) and by that means he escaped.

Towards the latter end of *August*, Captain *Moseley* took eight *Indians* alive, and sent them Prisoners to *Boston*, who were put in Prison there; these were of the Number of Mr. *Eliot's Indians*; (as also many of those *Indians* that were Shipt off by Captain *Sprague*, for the *Straits and Cales*) these Men were at several times tryed for their Lives, and condemned to Die: Mean time Mr. *Eliot*, and Captain *Guggins*, pleaded so very hard for the *Indians*, that the whole Council knew not what to do about them. They hearkned to Mr. *Eliot* for his Gravity, Age, and Wisdom, and also for that he hath been the chief Instrument that the Lord hath made use of, in Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen; And was their Teacher, till such time that some *Indians* were brought upon in the University to supply his place. But for Captain *Guggins*, why such a wise Council as they

they, should be so over-born by him, cannot be judged otherwise then because of his daily troubling them with his Impertinences and multitudinous Speeches, in so much that it was told him on the Bench, by † a very worthy Person there present, that he ought rather to be Confined among his *Indians*, than to sit on the Bench; † Cap. Oliver. his taking the *Indians* part so much hath made him a By-word both among Men and Boys. But so it was, that by one, and two at a time, most of these eight *Indians*, (and four more sent afterwards on the same account) were let loose by night, which so Exasperated the Commonalty, that about the 10th of *September*, at nine a Clock at night; there gathered together about forty Men (some of note) and came to the House of Captain *James Oliver*; two or three of them went into his Entry to desire to speak with him, which was to desire him to be their Leader; and they should joyn together and go break open the Prison, and take one *Indian* out thence and Hang him: Captain *Oliver* hearing their request; took his Cane and cudgelled them stoutly, and so for that time dismissed the Company; which had he but in the least countenanced; it might have been accompanied with ill Events in the end. Immediately Captain *Oliver* went and acquainted Mr. *Ting* his Neighbour, (a Justice of Peace) and they both went the next Morning and acquainted the Goverour, who thank'd Captain *Oliver* for what he had done last night, but this rested not here: For the Commonalty were so enraged against Mr. *Elliot*, and Captain *Guggins* especially, that Captain *Guggins* said on the Bench, that he was afraid to go along the streets; the answer was made, you may thank your self; however an Order was issued out for the Execution of that one (notorious above the rest) *Indian*, and accordingly he was led by a Rope about his Neck to the Gallows; when he came there, the Executioners (for there were many) flung one end over the Post, and so hoisted him up like a Dog, three or four times, he being yet half alive, and half dead; then came an *Indian*, a Friend of his, and with his Knife made a hole in his Breast to his Heart, and sucked out his Heart-blood: Being asked his reason therefore, his answer, *Umh, umh nu*, Me stronger as I was before, me be so strong as me and he too, he be ver strong Man fore he die.

Thus with the Dog-like-death (good enough) of one poor Heathen, was the Peoples Rage laid in some measure, but in a short time it began to work (not without Cause enough). About the beginning of *September*, Captain *Hinksman* was sent out Commander of one hundred Men, and were to meet together at *Roxbury* Meeting-House-yard, when they were there, ready to March, they all unanimously resolved not to go with him, but if Captain *Oliver* would go, they would go gladly; whereupon the Council sent for him Home, and sent Captain *Lake* in his room.

On *wednesday*, *August* 25. was observed a Fast at *Charles-Town*, where-to several of *Boston* went, there was gathered that day Seventy eight Pound.

King *Philip* now beinning to want Money (having a Coat made all of *Wampampeag*, (i.e. *Indian* Money) cuts his Coat to pieces, and distributes it plentifully among the *Nipmoog Sachems* and others, as well to the Eastward as Southward, and all round about. This gives occasion to sus-

pect that the *Narragansets* may also be Bribed, who are out on our side, in that they follow not Orders to pursue King *Philip* effectually. Captain *Larbro*, and Captain *Beers*, being at *Hadly*, and there hearing of an *Indian* Castle not far thence, they marched with an Hundred and eighty Soldiers thither, who required the *Indians* to surrender their Armes; the *Indians* told Captain *Beers*, that they would the next Morning. But the Captains with their Men soon made themselves Masters thereof, forcing them into a *Swamp*, having killed nine or ten, they Retreated.

By this time the Town of *Deerfield* begins to be in danger: Whereupon Captain *Beers* with eighty Men went to bring away the People, the Inhabitants thereof. The *Indians* having Burnt twenty five Houses; in their way, they were met with by a parcel of *Indians* of about a Hundred and fifty, which the *English* got the better of, killing neer Forty *Indians*, having lost but four or five *Englishmen*: But immediately there did appear the greatest Body that hath at one time been seen by the *English*, and fell upon Captain *Beers*, immediately killing him and sixty five of his Men, and fifteen escaped; these fifteen ran to Captain *Moseley*, who then was about nine or ten Miles off, he came with his sixty Men, and gave the whole Body of the *Indians* Battel (judged about one thousand two hundred) for three Hours; whereupon after having killed several of the *Indians*, he was forced to Retreat, and continued Fighting for all the time that he and his Men were Retreating nine Miles; Captain *Moseley* lost out of his Company nine, and thirteen wounded. The next day they come up again, the *Indians* were gone, they had stript the dead Men of all their Clothes and Arms, and Horses; amongst which dead, was one who had life in him, and was found by a Friend *Indian*, he took him up and said, *Umb, umb, poo Ingismon, mee save yow life, mee take yow to Captain Mosee*; he carries him fifteen Miles the day after to Captain *Moseley*, and now this Man is well again and in good health.

Immediately Orders were taken at *Boston* for the sending out more Relief, as many as to make up Captain *Moseley's* Company an Hundred compleat, were forthwith sent away: They are fitting out an Hundred more from *Connecticut*, under the Command of Major *Treat*, and Captain *Whiting* the Minister of *Hartford*.

September 10, Eight *Indians* came to *Boston* from *Ninnicroft*, in an Embassy, having a Certificate from Captain *Smish* an *Englishman*, that hath a large Estate thereabouts: They dispatched their Business, and had another Pass, tied at the end of a Stick, that *Englishmen* may see it afar off. They were going out of Town a back way, two Men met them, and seized on him that had the Pass; these two Men were Brothers, and this *Indian* had been among King *Philips* *Indians*, and these two Men Swore in Court, that that was the Man that killed their Brother, they knew him; whereupon two days after his Trial and Confession, he was Hanged like the other.

September 23. About ten at night we had an Allarm given us, and before eleven we had one Thousand two Hundred Men in Armes, and dismissed by twelve that night: The occasion was, one of the Watch was Drunk about thirty Miles off at *Mendham*, and he fired a Gun, so it came to *Boston*, the next morning he paid ten Shillings, and sat some hours in the

Stocks

Stocks for his being Drunk, and afterwards had twenty Lashes for giving a false Alarm.

On the 28th day of *August*, happened here at eleven a Clock at night, a most violent Storm of Wind and Rain, the like was never known before; it blew up many Ships together that they Bulged one another, some up towards *Cambridg*, some to *Muddy-River*, doing much hurt to very many; also it broke down many Wharffs, and blew down some Houses thereupon. The *Indians* afterwards reported that they had caused it by their *Pawmaw*, (*i. e.* worshipping the Devil). They farther say, That as many *Englishmen* shall Die, as the Trees have by this Wind been blown down in the Woods: But these Heathenish notions are consonant to their barbarous Cruelty, and ought to be valued accordingly, by all who own any thing superiour to it or them.

Several Men, some whereof are *Quakers*, will not go out on Command, and for their disobedience thereunto, are forced to run the Gantelop.

About the 15th of *September*, the Authority of *Boston* sent a Party to *Ninnicroft*, to require him to come to *Boston*, to treat concerning the delivery *Squaw Sachem*: He sent word he would come, provided he might be safely returned back; Captain *Smith* living near him, offered himself, Wife and Children, and Estate, as Hostages therefore.

Ninnicroft seeing this, resolved to send his Eldest Son thither (he himself being very aged) so away they came, bringing Captain *Smith* with them; when they came to *Roxbury*, they sent word to *Boston* they were come, and desired to know if they might have admittance into *Boston*: Word was sent them, that they should be very welcome. In order thereto, Captain *James Oliver*, and Captain *Clark*, were ordered with six Files of Muskets a piece to meet on the Neck, to conduct them into Town. The *Indians* meeting these Captains, thought that they were all to Die immediately; some were for running away, and some not, but Captain *Smith* being with them, endeavoured to pacifie them as well as he could. When they met, they opened to the Right and Left, and gave them three Volleys, and so Guarded them to the Governours House. The next Morning this *Sagamore* with all his Retinue, went to Captain *Olivers* House, to give him hearty thanks for Yesterdays kindness, in his conducting them safe to Town.

The Council sat every day during their abode in *Boston*, until they came to an Agreement: The *Narragansets* by degrees, came to this Agreement, That they were to deliver the *Squaw Sachem* within so many days at *Boston*; and the League of Peace was then by them confirmed, which was much to the general satisfaction; but yet many had hard thoughts of them, fearing they will at last prove Treacherous: They were dismiss out of Town in safety, according to their desire.

The Governour and Council seeing, and seriously considering the Misery that many had already undergone, and that the Countrey was like to be in, Issued out this following Order for a Solemn Fast all over the Colony; which was performed with a very great shew of outward Penitence, and (no question) with much inward Affection by very many: The Governour himself beginning the duty of the Day, with a most heavenly Prayer.

AT A
C O U N C I L

Held at BOSTON, Sept. 17. 1675.

IT pleased the H O L Y G O D (all whose works are Truth, and his ways Judgment) for our sins whereby he hath been provoked, in special by the under-valuation of our pleasant things; great unthankfulnesse for, and manifold abuses of our wonderful Peace, and the Blessings of it in this good Land, which the Lord hath given us; ill entertainment of the Ministry of the precious Gospel of Peace; Leaving our first-Love, dealing falsely in the Covenant of the Lord our God: The Apostacy of many from the Truth unto Heresies, and pernicious Errours; Great Formality, inordinate Affection, and sinful Conformity to this present evil vain world: And (beside many horrid and scandalous Sins breaking forth among us, for which we have cause to be greatly humbled before the Lord) our great insensibleness of the displeasure of the Lord in suffering these Abominations to be perpetrated, together with our Carnal Security, and unquietness under the Judgments of God upon us; our abiding very much unreformed, notwithstanding all warnings and Chastisements, whereby the Lord hath been, and is still debating with us; We having greatly incensed him to stir up many Adversaries against us, not only Abroad, but also at our own Doors, (causing the Heathen in this Wilderness to be as thorns in our sides, who have formerly been, and might still be, a Wall unto us therein; and others also to become a Scourge unto us) the Lord himself also more immediately Afflicting us by Diseases Whereof so many Children in some of our Towns have died this Summer. His not going forth with our Armies
as

as in former times, but gibing up many of our Brethren to the Mouth of the devouring Sword, yea, shewing himself Angry with the Prayers of his People: Threatning us also with scarcity of Provision and other Calamities, especially if this present war with the barbarous Heathen should continue: And that the Lord of Hosts himself withdraw not the Commission he hath given to the Sword, and other Judgments to prevail against us.

The Governour and Council of this Jurisdiction therefore (being under the Sense of these evils, and also of the distressed State of the rest of the Colonies confederate with our selves, and of the Churches of Christ in other parts of the Christian world, in this day of Trouble, Rebukes, and Blasphemy; and fearing the sad Issue thereof, unless the Lord help us with our whole heart, and not feignedly, to turn unto himself) Do Appoint, and Order the seventh day of the next Month, to be a Day of Publick Humiliation, with Fasting and Prayer, throughout this whole Colony; that we may set our selves sincerely to seek the Lord, rending our hearts, and not our Garments before him, and pursue the same with a through Reformation of what ever hath been, or is an Image of Jealousie before the Lord, to offend the Eyes of his Glory; if so be, the Lord may turn from his fierce Anger, that we perish not. We do therefore require all the Inhabitants of this Jurisdiction to forbear Servile Labour upon that Day, and that they apply themselves respectively to observe the same, as is Appointed.

By the Council.

Edward Ramson, Secr.

On the 1st of *October*, News came to *Boston*, that the *Indians* had Burnt the Farm-house of Major *Pinchon*, situate near *Springfield*, and killed much Cattel, and Burnt much Corn, which occasioned his Son to abide still in *Boston* (he being before provided to go for *London*, with Capt. *John Walley* in the *Johns Adventure*, Mr. *Pinchon's* one Ship) It is judged that Major *Pinchon's* damage may amount to eleven or twelve hundred Pound *Sterling*. This day also came the News, to Mr. *Purchas*, that his House and Goods were Burnt, his Wife and Children kill'd; the latter proved false: He was also bound in Capt. *Walley* for *London*, but remained at *Boston* for some time, in order to the settling his Family there. His Loss likewise amounted to above a thousand Pound *Sterling*.

On the 12th of *October*, a Body of *Indians* came to *Springfield*, who immediately fired the Town, and consumed thirty two Houses, and almost as many Barns, with their Corn and Hay.

The *Indians* that did this Mischief, were a company of those sort called *Praying Indians*, about forty in number, that alwayes dwelt near to *Springfield*, and at that time were confined to their Town and a mile about it, but for their usual Civility sake, were permitted daily to have Converse with the Town, about what Business they had, and at mid-night they did their Exploit. The Neighbouring Towns hearing it, and that it was done by them, Rose without any Command or Leader, and slew all of them they could find, which was about thirty.

Likewise tidings came this day from the *Eastward*, that they have killed twenty Men within this ten days; wherefore here is this 20th of *October*, marched forty Men out of *Boston*, for their Relief.

The *Narragansets* we fear more and more every day, will be perfidious to us, the time being past that they should have delivered *Squan Sachem* at *Boston*. Our Feares are the more encreased, as well in that we understand several of them appear up and down in Arms; however here is a *Levie* now coming out for a thousand *Englishmen* to wait on them, which we hope may reduce them to good order, as well as recover *Squan Sachem* out of their hands; which if she be but taken by the *English*, her Lands will pay more then all the Charge we have been at in this unhappy War.

October 28. This day by advice from *Hatfield*, we have this particular Account of what happened there.

On *Wednesday*, the 19th of *October*, a party of *Indians* about seven Miles off *Hatfield* in the Woods, made several great Fires, to make the *English* think they were there, but as soon as ever they had set fire to the Wood, they came directly towards *Hatfield*, and about two Miles from *Hatfield* they lay in Bushes by the way side undiscoverable, thinking to cut off the *English* in their way to the Fires: About Noon, they of *Hatfield* sent ten Horsemen well armed, to Scout out and see what is the matter in the Woods; and in their way, the *Indians* at once shot down nine of the ten, and the other returned to *Hatfield* to carry the news: Capt. *Samuel Moseley* being then not far from thence, with sixty Men, was immediately sent for, who presently came. By four a Clock, there were come into the Town above seven hundred *Indians* armed, and immediately set Fire in three places to the Town, but by care was soon quenched; Capt. *Moseley* presently engaged five hundred of these *Indians*, whilst two hundred and more other *Indians* were

were at the other end of the Town endeavouring to Fire it, There was also another Captain, with about sixty Men not far off, who hearing the Guns, came immediately thither and set on the other Party of two hundred and odd; but two *English* Captains soon joyned together, and they had a Fight with those seven hundred and odd *Indians*, for near two Hours time, till they could see no longer; in this Fight we lost only three Men, and we judg we may have killed above an hundred *Indians*, we forced the rest in great disorder to run away, we forced them over a large River, who in their Swimming over, lost all their Arms and Ammunition, and several were Drowned, as was seen the next day, This Fight doth much discourage them, and encourage our *English*: there were ten Men wounded of ours in the Fight, but none Mortally we hope.

Care now istaken to satisfie the (reasonable) desires of the Commonalty, concerning Mr. *Elliot's Indians*, and Capt. *Guggins Indians*.

They that wear the name of *Praying Indians*, but rather (as Mr. *Hezekiah Usher* termed *Prying-Indians*) they have made Preys of much *English* Blood, but now they are all reduced to their several Confinements; which is much to a general Satisfaction in that respect.

Dated from Boston, Novemb. 10. 1675.

POSTSCRIPT.

S I R,

I Have here enclosed you as large an Account as I can at present of the State of this Wilderness, in respect to the Heathens: I must confess, I was the willingerto take a little the more Pains in the Collecting thereof, for the sakes of those with you, who wish us well. Which if it may answer its intended end therein, the Labour in Writing will be well bestowed. You may expect more from me as there is occasion, mean vvhile I am,

Sir,

Your Friend and Servant.

Psal. 80. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

FINIS.

was at the other end of the Town end of the river. This was
also another Captain, with about fifty men, who were
Guns, came immediately to the aid of the other party of men
and odd, but two of the Captain's men were killed and
Eight with the other party were killed and two taken
prisoners. All the other men were killed and the
and we just were left alone, however, in the morning
in great disorder, we fled them over a bridge, and in
their swimming over, lost all the Arms and Ammunition, and several were
Drowned, as was in the same day. This fight both much discouraged them,
and encouraged our people: there were no men wounded of ours in the fight,
but some of our people were killed.
We now began to hear the (reasonable) desires of the Con-
querors, concerning the Indian Affairs, and Capt. Gage's Indian
Treaty, and the terms of the Indian Affairs, but rather (as Mr. W.
said) they were a treaty of peace, they have made a treaty of peace, which
I do not now say is all referred to their several Governments, which
is much to a general satisfaction in that respect.

Dated from Boston, November 10. 1757.

POSTSCRIPT.

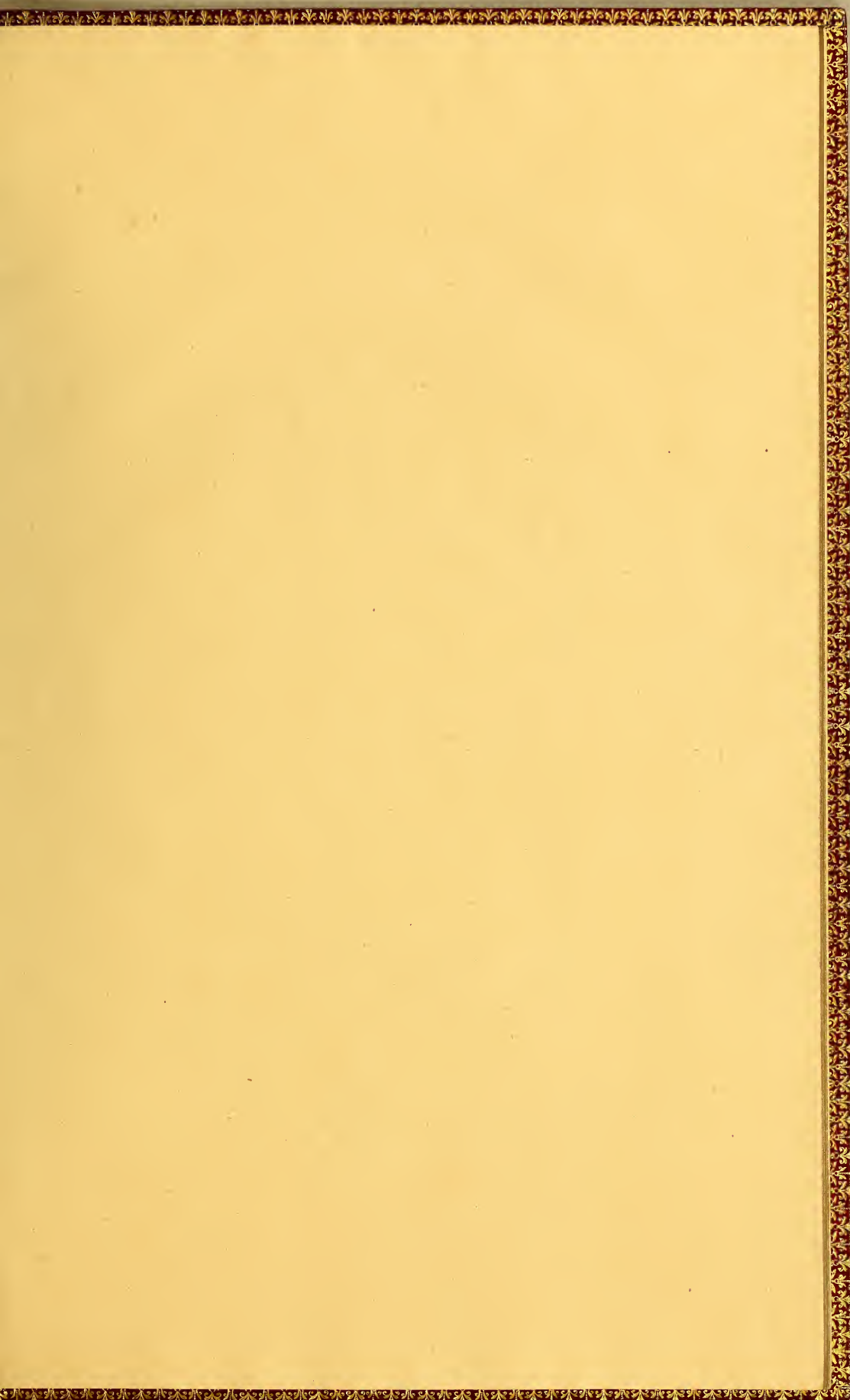
I have just heard of you as having been appointed as president of the State
I wish to know in respect to the Indians: I must confess I was the
only one who was in the more Pains in the Colony in respect to the
State of the Indians, who wish us well. Which if it was not for the
State of the Indians, the Labour in Writing will be well bestowed.
may expect to hear me as there is occasion, again.

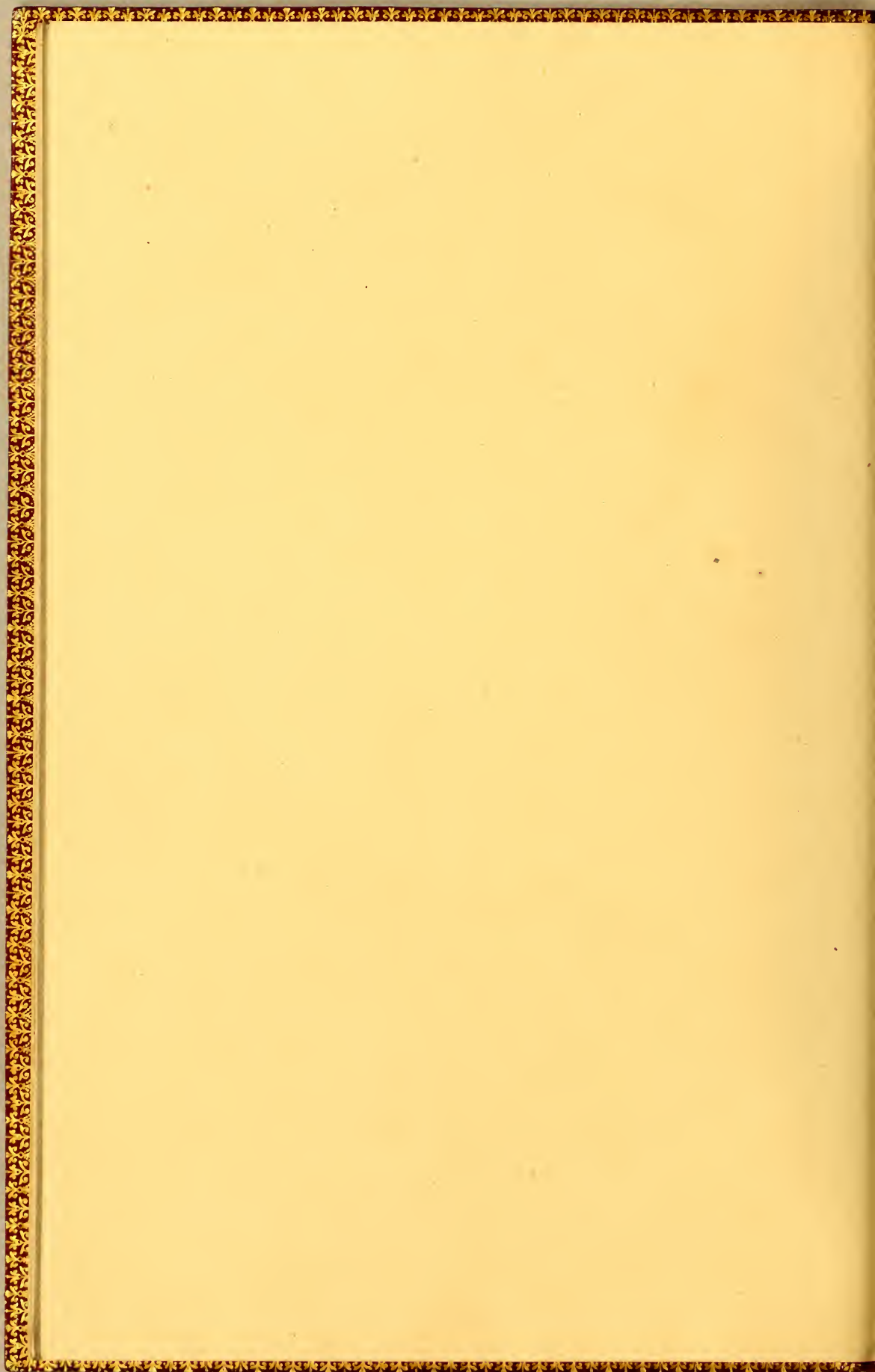
W.

Your friend and servant

P.S. No. 2. The Indians are still in the same

FINIS.





D675
N111 p2
1-SIZE





